

PEACE IN CENTRAL AMERICA

A Congress Which It Is Hoped Will Put an End to the Opera Bouffe Wars.

Thirteen lawyers of imposing name, supposed to be the pick of the profession in five Republics, are now quarreled in expensive Washington hotel suites. One of them is also a physician. They comprise the Congress of the vaunted "Central American Peace Conference," whose "lofty mission" is to exalt the plowshare and the pruning hook among approximately 5,000,000 people dwelling in an area as large as California and New Jersey.

For half a century these combative denizens have been fighting the opera bouffe wars, quarrelled that opera bouffe warriors and designing politicians could provoke. They fight on the most destructive lines with venerable firearms, and demonstrated unexampled valor. Their armies battle not over distances of thousands of yards, but face to face, so that the gleam of the man's eye along the guard is visible.

The 13 lawyers hope to stop that sort of thing, and, as the popular phrase goes, "to bring about a permanent peace." Their hoodoo numeral will be broken in the course of a few days, before they meet around a long mahogany table on the second floor of the Bureau of American Republics, just across the Avenue from the towering masonry of the State War and Navy Building. President Roosevelt will nominate a lawyer or two, including probably Secretary Root, and President Diaz will designate a lawyer or two to sit with the 13 in an advisory capacity.

Great results are expected from the Washington conference. But the results were also expected from its latest predecessor, the "National Congress" of San Jose, which met during September of last year "to raise aloft above the banner of Central American prosperity, sustained by intelligence, activity and labor," as were expected, likewise, from numerous diets, assemblies and convocations that have been held along the years of Central American history, back almost to 1825, when the Kingdom of Guatemala severed its connection with the mother country of Spain, and when the Republics of the present Governments of Guatemala, Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

Of late years, however, the United States and Mexico have been taking a hand. One or the other or both have interfered at times to stop Central American warfare. In recent years the frontier disputes, and outbreaks of cases of trespass and depredations, produced a succession of Generals who had ambitions to be conquerors, and who, in the name of the Republics, reduced Salvador and Honduras, the United States and third most powerful when his progress was stayed by diplomatic representations from the North.

The 13 lawyers and their colleagues from the two big Republics will undoubtedly frame a treaty of arbitration. At least, that is the prevalent view in Latin-American circles. It will probably provide for the reference of disputes to a tribunal of five members, three of the United States and of Mexico for settlement. Just now Central America is keeping the peace under a truce, which provides for the arbitration of disputes. But the treaty to be concluded in Washington must be ratified by each of the five little Republics. That is an important consideration.

It was planned that the conference should assemble Nov. 15, but that was found to be Friday. Could a treaty framed by 12 lawyers be ready on Friday, expect ratification by the Congresses of five Republics? Anyway it has been decided that the conference will not meet Friday, Nov. 15, but on Friday, expect ratification by the Congresses of five Republics. The important work will really be done at the conference table, but at private parleys in hotel suites.

Delegates are mostly capable men, of high standing in their own countries. They will approach the task in a practical way. Most of them will be anxious to do so. They will be in Central America at the big meetings, to avoid which there is likely to be a general understanding as to what peace provisions can be accepted before the conference. "Talking it over." As far as possible they will make the general meeting purely formal.

The Central Americans, not unlike many of their brethren both to the north and to the south, are "long-winded." Four of the 13 are orators and they will naturally desire to sustain their reputations while in Washington. The arrangements may not altogether encourage speechmaking. The deliberations will be secret. Most of the delegates speak English, but Spanish will be the official language of the conference. Thus far it has been found impossible to secure stenographic aid, and the stenographer must be brought along by the delegates.

That kind of an organization is less conducive to flights of oratory. Five of the 13 delegates are "E. E. and P. in Washington," and it is said that they are stationed here as Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary. They are Senor Joaquin Bernades, of Costa Rica; Dr. Luis Herarte, of Guatemala; Dr. Luis Angel Ugarte, of Honduras; Dr. Luis Felipe Corea, of Nicaragua, and Senor Federico Mejia, of Salvador. Of these the first two are the most important, and have the reputation as an able, wise and upright official, will probably be the dominant figure. He has been a leader in Washington, and has made a record for caution and shrewdness. He is an admirer of American institutions. The continued maintenance of peace and of a stable Government in Costa Rica is a matter of vital importance to him. Unlike many other Central American diplomats, he has kept out of wrangles here at the Capital. He founded the first newspaper in his country, and has written on numerous topics of public interest. Dr. Toledo Herarte, the only physician in the conference, is also a writer of great ability, particularly on scientific and educational subjects. Minister Corea is the pleasant young man of Washington society, whom nearly everybody likes. A few months ago he was married to one of the belles of Washington, Miss India Bell Fleming.

The four notable orators of the conference are Senor Anderson, who is Minister Calvo's colleague from Costa Rica; Senor Don Antonio Batres Jauregui, dean of the Guatemalan Diplomatic Corps; Senor Juan de la Cruz, of Honduras, and Senor Dan Salvador, of Salvador. Anderson is a young lawyer of brilliant attainments, is Minister of Foreign Affairs, and is one of the four or five delegates here who also participated in the San Jose conference. He has had a brief political career, but helped materially toward making Dr. Cletio Gonzales Viquez President of Costa Rica.

The biggest man in the conference is likely to be Jauregui, who comes to Washington with a reputation as one of the foremost men of Central America. He has devoted his life and energies to the service of Guatemala, and has represented that Government at Washington and at European courts during his diplomatic career. He has also been Chief Justice of Guatemala, is a professor of jurisprudence and one of the best-known writers of Latin America. During the troubles between Guatemala and Mexico recently he conducted very successful diplomatic negotiations.

Senor Don Policarpo Bonilla, one of the three delegates from Honduras, is an ex-President of that country. Senor Doctor Don Jose Madriz, one of the two delegates from Nicaragua, is an ex-Secretary of State and has a brilliant career as a factor in Central American revolutions. Senor Dan Salvador Rodriguez is the brother of a Salvadoran President.

A sentiment for peace and for closer union pervades all the Central American countries. The struggles toward that end have always had popular support, but have been checked by the jealousies and prejudices. It is felt that if peace can be assured as a result of the Washington conference, the political and co-operative work will follow as a matter of course. Much has been done by agreements and conventions toward guaranteeing the equal rights of citizens of one Republic while residing in another Republic, toward making merchant vessels home vessels in the waters of adjacent Republics and toward establishing in all Central American Republics a common judicial system, essentially homogeneous, tending to effect the moral and intellectual unification of the sister countries. Several times central bureaus for the conduct of the five Republics have been established. The treaty of the Maribueche, drawn in 1906 on board the United States cruiser and subsequently signed by the five Republics, helped in this direction. The best laid plans have invariably been upset at the eleventh hour by one or more of the Republics refusing its co-operation, and if that is not the case with the forthcoming peace conference there will be a new chapter to write soon about Central America.

"ACQUITTED."

The Jury Frees Mrs. Bradley for the Murder of Ex-Senator Brown—General Satisfaction With the Verdict.

"That was the verdict in the Bradley murder case," said a Central American, and it was well. Nobody on earth wanted that little woman to die for her crime, and it meant death if convicted in the District of Columbia, death by criminal hanging. That is just as we have yet become in the Kingdom of Guatemala severed its connection with the mother country of Spain, and when the Republics of the present Governments of Guatemala, Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

Of late years, however, the United States and Mexico have been taking a hand. One or the other or both have interfered at times to stop Central American warfare. In recent years the frontier disputes, and outbreaks of cases of trespass and depredations, produced a succession of Generals who had ambitions to be conquerors, and who, in the name of the Republics, reduced Salvador and Honduras, the United States and third most powerful when his progress was stayed by diplomatic representations from the North.

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THE HEAVY DRAGOONS.

Some of the Effects of the President's Orders That All Officers Must be Horsemen.

(From the Army and Navy Magazine.)

Our standing army—of officers—has increased immensely since the President ordered the practice rides, and the "increase" is "increasing." If you please, for there are yet other rides to come.

And the poor sway-backed, bone-spained, down-hipped and sore-mouthed nags? Oh, it is something awful! Is, indeed!

Say, it was a sight to make a centaur weep when those chair-warmers in the War Department undertook the mount. Some of them hadn't straddled a horse in 40 years. Lots of them didn't know whether they were to sit amidship or remain on the quarterdeck, and

Some Impressions of the Army Horsemanship Tests.



SOME IMPRESSIONS OF THE ARMY HORSEMANSHIP TESTS.

never would have found out if the saddles hadn't been cinched on. Some of them held to the bridle with both hands as a kind of stay, and not a few held it in the right hand. While some of the riders have put on weight by the quarter ton in the last half century, a few old dyspeptics nearly wore holes in the saddle with their bones. Some of the riders were out of control, and ridden entirely by the reins, and have been reined because they were not "up," when they have had about as much use for a horse and that kind of exercise in the last half century as a centipede has for pants. It was a plain "whimsie," a good many of them think, and a well-defined plan to get rid of capable men of judgment and understanding, and their places may be filled by younger men.

There is a tremendous howl over the displacing of some of the officers, for they are engaged upon work that is said a few men can do better than they. Particularly is this true of some of the civil engineers who are engaged upon big building contracts and upon dams and that sort of thing. It is said that if he can't ride a horse he has got to go. The President has said it.

The 155th Pa. Editor National Tribune: Please give a short history of the 155th Pa.—T. Taylor, Elmorton, Pa.

The 155th Pa., one of Fox's 300 fighting regiments, was organized at Harrisburg and Pittsburgh, September, 1862, and mustered out June 2, 1865. It had three Colonels. The first, Edward Allen, was discharged July 21, 1863. Its second, John H. Cain, resigned Aug. 29, 1863, and its third, Alfred L. Pearson, who was in command when the regiment was mustered out, was brevetted a Brigadier-General Sept. 30, 1864. The regiment distinguished itself particularly at the assault on Petersburg, at Peeble's Farm and at the Quaker Road. Allen, who was killed at the battle of the Wilderness May 5, 1864, was in command of the regiment at the time it was mustered out. The 8th N. Y. Cav. is classed by Fox among his 300 fighting regiments. It was organized at Pleasanton and sustained the heaviest loss of any regiment on the field. At Gettysburg it was in the brigade (Gambrell's) of the 1st Cavalry Division, and was killed in action at Beverly Ford, Va., June 9, 1863. The command then fell upon Lieut.-Col. William L. Marshall, who resigned Feb. 1, 1864, being succeeded by Lieut.-Col. William H. Benjamin, who was in command just one year, resigning Feb. 14, 1865. Its next commander was Col. Edmund M. Headwaters, it was in command of the 13th Cavalry, and was killed at the battle of the Wilderness May 5, 1864, and its fourth and last Colonel, John S. Tyler, who died May 24, 1864, of wounds received in that battle. At the time of muster-out the regiment was under the command of Lieut.-Col. Amasa S. Tracy. The 21 members were mustered out from June 1 to July, 1864, the veterans being transferred to the 1st Mich. It was first commanded by Col. Dwight A. Wood, who died in action at the battle of Gettysburg July 1, 1863. Its next commander was Col. Jonathan W. Childs, who resigned Nov. 25, 1862, and who was followed by Col. Harrison H. Jeffords, who died July 3, 1864, of wounds received in action at Gettysburg. The command then fell upon Lieut.-Col. Geo. W. Lombard, who also died May 5, 1864, of wounds received in action at the Wilderness. The 4th Mich. is numbered among Fox's 300 fighting regiments. At Gettysburg its colors were seized by a Confederate officer, who was slain by Col. Jeffords. The latter in turn was bayoneted by a soldier, and fell clinging to the flag. The regiment belonged to Griffin's Division, Fifth Corps, and lost 183 killed and 108 from disease, etc.—Editor National Tribune.

The 4th Mich. Editor National Tribune: Please give a short history of the 4th Mich.—Chas. Capps, Ewart, Mich.

The 4th Mich. was organized at Adrian June 29, 1861, the original members were mustered out from June 1 to July, 1864, the veterans being transferred to the 1st Mich. It was first commanded by Col. Dwight A. Wood, who died in action at the battle of Gettysburg July 1, 1863. Its next commander was Col. Jonathan W. Childs, who resigned Nov. 25, 1862, and who was followed by Col. Harrison H. Jeffords, who died July 3, 1864, of wounds received in action at Gettysburg. The command then fell upon Lieut.-Col. Geo. W. Lombard, who also died May 5, 1864, of wounds received in action at the Wilderness. The 4th Mich. is numbered among Fox's 300 fighting regiments. At Gettysburg its colors were seized by a Confederate officer, who was slain by Col. Jeffords. The latter in turn was bayoneted by a soldier, and fell clinging to the flag. The regiment belonged to Griffin's Division, Fifth Corps, and lost 183 killed and 108 from disease, etc.—Editor National Tribune.

The 1st Mich. Cav. Editor National Tribune: Please give a short history of the 1st Mich. Cav.—Jacob C. Hayner, Charlotte, Mich.

This regiment, with one exception, sustained the heaviest loss in action of any cavalry regiment in the war. It was organized at Detroit in August, 1861, and finally mustered out March 10, 1865. It was first commanded by Col. Thornton F. Brodhead, who died Sept. 2, 1862, of wounds received in action at Bull Run. Its next commander was Col. Chas. H. Town, who was discharged Aug. 17, 1864, and succeeded by Col. Peter Stags, who was in command of the regiment at the time of muster-out. The 1st Mich. Cav. is classed by Fox among his 300 fighting regiments. In 36 of the numerous battles in which it took part it had men killed. It was assigned to Custer's Brigade of Michigan cavalry in 1863, and

belonged to Kilpatrick's Division, Cavalry Corps, losing 164 killed and 250 from disease, etc.—Editor National Tribune.

The 121st N. Y. Editor National Tribune: Please give a short history of the 121st N. Y.—A. N. Jennings, Highland, N. Y.

The 121st N. Y., one of Fox's 300 fighting regiments, was organized at Herkimer, in August, 1862, and mustered out June 25, 1865. It had three Colonels. The first, Richard Franchot, brevetted Brigadier-General, U. S. V., resigned Sept. 25, 1862. Its second, Emory Upton, of the Regular Army, and a West Point graduate, was promoted to Brigadier-General July 4, 1864, and its third, Edgar Coolet, of the Regular Army, brevetted Colonel Oct. 19, 1864, was in command when the regiment was mustered out. At Salem Church, Va., the 121st sustained the heaviest loss of any regiment in that battle. Under Col. Upton, who was an officer of rare ability, the regiment,

There were no flowers in the Senate, either, and no bustle. The old Senators came in with soft hats and confident air, and possessed themselves of their seats, and the new Senators were most of them piloted by the senior member from their States, and made no break at all. It would be unseemly, indeed, to make breaks in the United States Senate Chamber. You mustn't even applaud the entrance of the presiding officer, for he is the Vice President of the United States and a mighty nice gentleman. It might not be really unparliamentary, because Tom Reed and Robert C. Ingham, and so on, but it would shock Senator Hale and Senator Allison and Senator Culver. They have been there nearly forever, you know, and they know the proper thing to do, and cheering, clapping, expression of joy at any time isn't.

Wm. Jennings Bryan enters. But over in the House—well, that is rather different, you see. Bryan came in shortly before the ancient horologe of the House, and he is just an ex-M. C. and an ex-congressive P. C. and not pretty, not nearly as pretty as he was 15 years ago, when he had just sufficed M. C. to his name; but his smile is more expansive, if it is not so wide, and he weighs at least 100 pounds more than he did then, and he is a marked man. As he came in a small woman up in the Democratic gallery squealed, "Oh, see Mr. Bryan (she had a right to say Colonel, but she didn't), and the squeal ran around the galleries, accompanied by waving of handkerchiefs from the presiding female stencily in shirt-waists and chicken-feather trimmings. It was taken up on the floor a second later, and the Nebraska received a decided ovation, and the full roll of applause from the Democratic side, and the Republican members who were sitting all arose, but there was no applause from there. It must have been a proud moment for Mr. Bryan, for his shadow was good, and he was surrounded by his friends, and held a reception lasting fully 15 minutes before he could drop to a seat.

Then the Clerk of the House pounded the desk with mighty thwacks, and yelled that the "House will please come to order." The House didn't want to, for it was having full notice time, and was visiting and fixing up plans for a winter campaign on bills, but that insistent Clerk kept banging things with that noisy gavel, and the House had to come to order in self-defense. The Clerk, Chaplain prayed for grace and honest endeavor and righteous legislation, and all that sort of thing; then the clerks called the roll by States, and it was found that the quorum was present.

Electing the Speaker. Then the election of a Speaker was broached! As this had been cut and dried since before the adjournment of Congress and was just the same thing over again for a majority and minority, Cannon and Williams were the only two who followed the nomination were perfunctory. Representative "Pete" Hepburn, of Iowa, nominated Mr. Cannon, and somebody nominated a Senator, Mr. Williams for the Democrats, and your Uncle Joseph won in a saunter, of course. Williams was on the floor, but Cannon wasn't, and so Williams and somebody else were sent to the gallery. He came down the main aisle wearing a carnation and sheen sort of a smile, but his countenance looked un-pleasant. He looked at the door of the House he was greeted with an outburst of applause, cheers and various endearing epithets, and the Republicans were to Bryan, for they were as enthusiastic as anybody. The applause lasted for full five minutes, and it wasn't put on either. Every member of the lower House of Congress, irrespective of party, are genuinely fond of Mr. Cannon.

Speaker Cannon's Speech. After the tumult had ceased Mr. Cannon made one of his characteristic speeches. He said in part: "Gentlemen of the House of Representatives: We are to-day organizing the 60th Congress, marking the 129th anniversary in the history of our government by the people under the Constitution. Our predecessors in the years that are passed have left to us an example of high character and courage that has never failed to preserve the ideals and the interests of republican government in many crises, whether of peace or war, adversity or prosperity. The generation of statesmen has had its own peculiar problems and its own particular embarrassments. No problems of government ever recur in the same way. The formulas of action in one exigency can never be applied safely in another. Government, so far as it relates to courses of action, has no fixed precedents, and no venerable traditions. The only safeguard is justifies living men in approaching life problems with purpose and with vision circumscribed by the limitations of the past."

The 2d Vt. Editor National Tribune: Will you please give a short history of the 2d Vt.—James Martin Mamwackie, Quebec, Canada.

The 2d Vt., one of Fox's 300 fighting regiments, was organized at Burlington June 29, 1861, and finally mustered out July 15, 1865. It had four Colonels. The first, Henry Whiting, of the Regular Army, and a West Point graduate, resigned Feb. 9, 1863; the second, James H. Wallace, resigned April 1, 1864. The regiment was then commanded by Col. Newton Stone, who was killed in the battle of the Wilderness May 5, 1864, and its fourth and last Colonel, John S. Tyler, who died May 24, 1864, of wounds received in that battle. At the time of muster-out the regiment was under the command of Lieut.-Col. Amasa S. Tracy. The 21 members were mustered out from June 1 to July, 1864, the veterans being transferred to the 1st Mich. It was first commanded by Col. Dwight A. Wood, who died in action at the battle of Gettysburg July 1, 1863. Its next commander was Col. Jonathan W. Childs, who resigned Nov. 25, 1862, and who was followed by Col. Harrison H. Jeffords, who died July 3, 1864, of wounds received in action at Gettysburg. The command then fell upon Lieut.-Col. Geo. W. Lombard, who also died May 5, 1864, of wounds received in action at the Wilderness. The 4th Mich. is numbered among Fox's 300 fighting regiments. At Gettysburg its colors were seized by a Confederate officer, who was slain by Col. Jeffords. The latter in turn was bayoneted by a soldier, and fell clinging to the flag. The regiment belonged to Griffin's Division, Fifth Corps, and lost 183 killed and 108 from disease, etc.—Editor National Tribune.

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THE 60TH CONGRESS.

(Continued from page one.)

man Legislature on its hands, the blind man eloquent, surmised Gore, and his colleague Owen, both of whom hold appointments from the Governor, were told to step back and wait till the Legislature of Oklahoma elected them to the seat to the highest legislative body in the world, and they stepped back. Fat-faced, long-haired "Jeff" Davis, nevy of his uncle of Confederate fame, was the number one to shut the hands, and no two of them got their hands up alike. A few of the members, notably those who represent the President's district, the drawing of the Pennsylvania district won't make an "oath," they just "affirm," and didn't put up their hands at all. Looks like the difference between twined twined and twined, doesn't it? It got so many words he elected to Congress we would probably witness his swearing-in on a bleeding chicken with half-severed head.

Then the great lottery began—the drawing of the members. The members are named alphabetically on a roll, and each bears a number from one to 391, the numbers of members in the House. A big box is filled with marbles, each bearing a number from one to 391. A being is blindfolded, and reaches into that box and draws forth a marble, from which a clerk reads the number, and the member whose alphabetical place on the roll is indicated by that number proceeds to hustle for a seat. If a Republican, on the Republican side of the House, if a Democrat, on the Democratic side. It may be that 391 is the first to come from the box, and the last-named member thus gets his choice of all the seats on the Democratic side of the House, and one may be the very last to turn up in the hands of the page.

Lotteries and Lotteries. It is a little mystifying, however, that the United States Government so persistently hunts lotteries and things of the kind to catch, yet it has a distribution of Government lands and of seats in its great National Legislature. It always resorts to a lottery. Then the shadow of the great game of the House, the adoption of the rules, but Reed's rules won out. They always do.

After the seats were all selected, the House higher thinned down to adjourn, "adjourned out of respect to the memory of its dead colleagues," their demise, noted by the half-staffed flags hours before, having been carefully noted from the House, and that body had completed its day's work.

And that is the way Congress convenes.

SPEAKER AND SECRETARY.

Two Men With Mighty Responsibilities.

The two men who, next to the President, have the destinies of the country most immediately in their hands, and whose every-day acts are of the most constant importance to every one under the shadow of the sun, are the Speaker, Joseph G. Cannon, and Secretary of the Treasury George B. Cortelyou.

Times of stress and storm develop great men by revealing their capacity for the highest things. Mr. Cannon, with \$6,000,000 of the most intelligent, active and progressive people in the world, in the throes of a financial readjustment, involving every one of the myriad interests which touch and move our country great and prosperous. Speaker Cannon and Secretary Cortelyou, with their official heads, the President, have in their hands far more power or wealth or vote than is held by any other living men. No Emperor, King or other potentate, no matter how exalted his title, nor how planetary his power, can enter so directly into the life of so many capable, vigorous men as those we have named.

Speaker Cannon. Speaker Cannon, as the head of the House of Representatives, has practically the direction of all the legislation which governs the intense activity of the country. He is the most important work of legislation is shared by the Senate, the House of Representatives as the more popular body has the large say in the matter, and has the absolute initiative in doing the most important legislation. The House of Representatives must originate and the Senate concur or disagree.

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and Colorado," and the members representing those States bunched themselves down in front of the Speaker's desk, and he administered the oath of office as they stood with upraised hands. And, say, you just ought to have seen the funny way that most of those men